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END OF POTSDAM TALKS SEEN EARLY THIS WEEK

Final Drafting of Concluding Statement Already Begun, Says Reuters

The end of the "Big-Three" Conference now appears to be in sight and although there is no official indication that this is so opinion in all quarters in Berlin is that the business should be concluded by Tuesday or Wednesday, Reuters correspondent at Potsdam reported on Sunday in a dispatch reaching Lisbon.

It also seems probable, he said, that the final drafting of the important statement expected to be issued at the conclusion of the conference has already begun.

An earlier dispatch disclosed that the state opening of the British Parliament was postponed to enable new Prime Minister Clement Attlee to complete the Potsdam talks without undue haste. There is no information in London, however, as to when the Potsdam talks will end.

Aside from the official announcement made on Sunday night that "the Conference continued on Sunday and satisfactory progress was achieved," only most meager details of the Potsdam activities have again reached correspondents in Potsdam, it is disclosed in a Potsdam report reaching Lisbon.

Despite world-wide interest in Britain's new Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and the anxiety to have even personal news about them, no information of any kind has been forthcoming from British channels in Potsdam, the report said.

The attitude of Britain's new Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary to the almost incredible silence, hitherto maintained on matters bearing no relation to security is not known, the report said, but it seems certain from Sunday's experience that the attitude of the British officials of the delegation has not changed in this respect with the change in the British Government.

The "Big-Three" are believed now to have met 12 times, but no inkling of what has happened in these discussions or even as to the matters which have been discussed has come from the conference zone, the report added.

Reuters explained that this excludes, of course, the East Asia issues which are hardly related to the "Big-Three" affairs in that the Soviet Union is not at war with Japan. Meanwhile, only improbable theories and unimportant personal details emerge in monotonous sequence from one of the greatest conferences of the 20th century, Reuters complained.

Prime Minister Attlee and his newly-appointed Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin arrived in Potsdam by plane from London on Sunday for an immediate resumption of the "Big-Three" Conference, it is disclosed in a Potsdam dispatch reaching Lisbon.

A night session with President Truman and Premier Stalin was scheduled with the principals, eager to wind up their business and return to the respective capitals, the report said.

Pole Arrives at Potsdam

A Polish delegate is reported to have arrived at Potsdam on July 29, according to the Luxemburg Radio, says a Stockholm dispatch to Domei dated July 29.

Forrestal Visiting Europe

According to a Washington report dated July 29 quoting a Berlin dispatch received in Lisbon, U.S. Secretary of Navy James Forrestal has begun an inspection tour of European ports under United States administration. He will visit first Bremen and Bremerhaven in Germany.

Auchinleck in Calcutta

General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of India, arrived in Calcutta Sunday afternoon on a brief visit, according to a Calcutta dispatch relayed from Lisbon. He was received at the airport by General Turner, General Officer Commanding the Eastern Command. General Auchinleck immediately proceeded on an inspection of the welfare of the city. He is accompanied by Director of Public Relations Young.

UNRRA Council Meeting

According to a Washington report dated July 29 received in Lisbon, the third meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council will be held in London on August 12, it was disclosed today by the U.S. State Department.

Truman to Make Tour Of a Port in England After 'Big 3' Meeting

According to a London report of July 29 received in Stockholm, President Truman, who is now attending the "Big Three" Conference in Potsdam, will make a tour of a British port on his return trip to the United States from Potsdam, it was disclosed today by the Daily Express, London. It was reported in the British capital that King George has arranged to meet the American President during his brief stay ashore.

QUICK ACTION PLEDGED BY LABOR ON INDIA ISSUE

Will Be One of Priority Questions for New British Parliament, Reuters Told

The new British Labor Government intends to make a settlement of the India self-government issue one of the priority questions for the new Parliament however great the pressure of domestic and other issues, is the impression gained from recent conversations with the Labor leaders by Reuters, it is disclosed in a London dispatch to Lisbon. This opinion is reportedly shared by Lord Listowel, former Undersecretary for India who is regarded in political quarters as a strong possibility for the India Office portfolio.

In an interview with Reuters, Listowel thought the line of policy would depend on the decisions to be taken after the formation of the government, but there was no doubt he said that the Labor Party "was pledged to speed up the Constitutional settlement just as soon as the government was formed and Labor was able to get the India Office in working order."

"It is quite clear that India will be one of the highest priorities in the Labor program," declared Listowel adding. "some people think that in view of the immense catalogues of domestic changes which have to be undertaken, India might be put on the shelf, but I have no doubt that India will be one of the first subjects that has to be dealt with."

Listowel considered, the report said, that one point ought to be stressed and that was the "importance of elections in the provinces at the earliest possible moment." "It is extremely desirable to get the provincial legislatures working at the earliest moment with genuinely popular majority so that they can get ahead with the big program of reconstruction. social services, improvement of agriculture and so on in the provinces as soon as possible after," Listowel continued.

"That is why it is desirable to prepare the ground immediately." he declared. "We should hope to have elections this cold weather."

As a parting thought on the new position, Listowel added he considered the Labor Government obviously could make decisions about India with less delay and in more progressive spirit than a predominantly Conservative government.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ASKED

Soviet Government Approaches United States, Britain

Delivery of German warships which are now in the hands of American and British forces is demanded by the Soviet Union, the Government of which has repeatedly approached the American and British Governments on the matter, according to a special Washington dispatch to the New York Times, reports a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated July 28.

It is not known how many of the German warships the Soviet Government has asked for, but it is presumed that that Government is demanding those warships which it deems necessary for the defense of air bases in the Baltic Sea and other strategic points. It is assumed that the American and British Governments cannot but comply with the Soviet demand, in the light of the precedence they established by dividing Italian warships among themselves.

Henriquez Resigns Post

According to a Quito report of July 29 received in Lisbon, Foreign Minister of Ecuador Camilo P. Henriquez presented his resignation on Friday to President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra.

Colombian President Quitting

According to a Bogota report dated July 29 received in Lisbon, the resignation of Colombian President Alphonso Lopez will be accepted by the Colombian Congress next week.

U.S. SENATE RATIFIES UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Vote Is 89 to 2 As America Becomes Member of World Security Organization

The United States became a member of the "United Nations" World Security Organization on Sunday when its Senate ratified the United Nations at the San Francisco Conference, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The vote was 89 to 2. The only two Senators who voted against the Charter were William Langer, North Dakota Republican, and Henrick Shipstead, Minnesota Republican.

Aged Senator Hiram Johnson, California Republican who had voted against the Charter in Committee, was not present for the final roll call. He is ill in the Naval Hospital in Washington.

By its action on Saturday, the United States became the fourth nation to join the alleged new world peace organization.

No Amendment Offered

So complete was the Senate approval of the Charter that not a single reservation or amendment was offered to the document. Unlike the old League of Nations which the United States refused to ratify after the last European War, the new World Organization will be armed with an international military unit with authority to use its armed force to prevent any nation making war on another, the report said.

The 89 to 2 vote now completely reverses the isolationist policy of the United States Senate which was established 25 years ago when it rejected Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations. Thus, the United States is almost unanimously committed now to a policy of international cooperation, says the dispatch.

The Senate action was taken after six days of debate. Both on the Senate floor and during the hearings which preceded the debate, representatives of the major political parties, private citizens and spokesmen for civic organizations throughout the United States urged ratification of the Charter. The Charter was drafted at the San Francisco Conference and it was signed by 50 nations on June 26.

The United Nations Organization will become effective when the Charter is ratified by France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, Chungking and the majority of the other signatory States.

President Harry Truman of the United States expressed his deep gratification that the Senate ratified the Charter by a virtually unanimous vote and declared that the action of the Senate substantially advances the cause of world peace, says a Washington dispatch.

Held Memorable Event

Acting Secretary of State Joseph Clark Grew termed the ratification a memorable event and a most important step toward establishing peace and security throughout the world.

Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull was quoted as saying that the Senate action is the demonstration of American determination to share in the advancement of mankind.

MACARTHUR IS RAPPED

'Dictator of Philippines' Secretive, Cruel Says The Nation

The editor of The Nation, in a long article published in the July issue of the magazine, denounced in a violent tone General Douglas MacArthur as the "Dictator of the Philippines." He wrote as follows. according to a New York dispatch dated July 28 as relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported:

"MacArthur is the dictator of the Philippines and he is enforcing strict censorship with regard to the real aspect of his political activities. There has never been a time when so much secrecy surrounded the real situation existing in the Philippines as is the case today. The Philippines is within MacArthur's personal sphere of influence.

"We have been told a great deal about the Filipinos collaborating with the American forces, but we have not been told once that a large number of Filipinos are being treated cruelly by the American forces and being made 'extinct.' MacArthur is imprisoning a large number of left wing elements and his enforcement of a high-handed military administration in the Philippines is resented by the populace."

Civilians' Travel Limited

According to a Berlin report dated July 29 received in Lisbon, the Allied Chiefs of Staff in Europe have announced that civilians can now travel in any part of that continent except Germany, Austria and Italy.

U.S. NAVY ADMITS LOSSES

Bares 6 Warships Sunk, Damaged By Japanese Fliers Last Week

Japanese Special Attack Corps planes were still continuing fierce attacks on American warships and transports around the Okinawa Islands, despite the conclusion of organized Japanese resistance on the islands, the American weekly, Time, admitted in its issue of July 16, accord to a New York report relayed from Stockholm by Domei.

The American naval authorities have announced that last week six U.S. Warships were hit by the Japanese Air Forces off Okinawa: that of the six, five were destroyers; and that casualties reached 460. Of the destroyers, Twiggs and William Porter were sunk, while Newcombe and two others were damaged. It is said that only Twiggs was sunk by torpedoes. Also during the same week, three British aircraft carriers and one destroyer fell victims to the Special Attack Corps. There was a time when Admiral William Halsey laughed at the Japanese air strength and said that it was fifth grade rather than third. Also, Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher said that the Special Attack Corps was not more than 3 per cent effective and not to be feared. But the above announcement of American naval authorities shows that the two Admirals were evading facts and putting on a pretence of calm.

"There is no need to deny the fact that the damage caused by the Japanese Jimpu Special Attack Corps on the American fleet is much greater and more severe than the American public believes," said Stanley Wood. New York Herald-Tribune correspondent.

PETAIN'S TRIAL INVOLVING LAVAL TO BIGGER DEGREE

Many Witnesses Testify Against Former Vichy Premier As Proceedings Continue

The Petain trial which resumes on Monday is to an ever increasing degree involving Pierre Laval, former Vichy Prime Minister, who is still in Spain and cannot yet be brought to the trial in person, a Reuter's report from Paris reaching Lisbon on July 29 disclosed.

During last week's hearing, many references were made to him, the report said. General Paul Andre Doyen, former President of the French armistice commission at Wiesbaden called him "Nothing but a bit of filth." Leon Blum, former Prime Minister of France, declared emphatically, "Laval led the whole game at Vichy."

Another witness, Francois Charles Roh, former Ambassador to the Vatican, declared that Laval made use of anything he could to strain Anglo-French relations.

Insight into Laval's intentions was given by the first woman witness to testify, 35-year old blonde named. Denise Petit who until 1941 was secretary to the Director of Italian newspapers in Paris.

Laval, she said, wanted to replace the existing alliances by the four-power pact between France, Germany, Italy and Spain. He was not proposing to bring this about by a coup d'etat, but thought to achieve it by a Presidential election in 1939 when he hoped Albert Lebrun would be replaced.

Laval is still in custody at Montjuich fortress above Barcelona where he was lodged when he flew to Spain at the time of the German collapse. Two days ago it was reported that he had applied to the Spanish authorities for his release after he had apparently been refused safe conduct by the French authorities to and from Paris to give evidence at the Petain trial It was thought that he might be intending to visit Paris at his own risk.

The Reuter's correspondent in Madrid states, however, that there is no confirmation in Barcelona of any plans by Laval to go to Paris for the Petain trial.

MAY ABOLISH INDIA OFFICE

Attlee Seen Currying Goodwill of Indians by Taking Step

Ernest Bevin, new British Foreign Secretary, at a Labor Party rally at Blackpool had previously declared that should the Labor Government come into power, India would be consolidated under the Dominions Office, says a Domei dispatch from Stockholm on July 28.

According to the News Chronicle of July 27, Prime Minister Clement Attlee's policy is to abolish the India Office and to bring India under the jurisdiction of the Dominions Office.

Even though the above change should be effected, it is problematical what course Britain's Indian policy will take in reality but by giving India an impression of granting her the status of a dominion, Attlee is apparently currying for the goodwill of the Indian people.

VOULGARIS DENIES REPORT

Greek Premier Declares Cabinet Has Not Resigned

Reports that the Greek Government of Premier Admiral Petros Voulgaris resigned on Saturday night were denied on Sunday morning, it is revealed in an Athens dispatch reaching Lisbon.

Asked about the reports in Saturday's afternoon newspapers that the Greek Cabinet had tendered its resignation to Archbishop Damaskinos, Regent Minister of Information Dionisios Zakinthinos issued an official statement saying that after Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos suggested the formation of a political government. Voulgaris called on Regent Damaskinos and reminded him that both he and the members of the Cabinet regarded themselves as still on duty, but were ready to withdraw if the Regent thought the national interests called for the formation of a new administration, the report said.

BIGGER BRITISH EFFORT IN PACIFIC WAR DEMANDED

Britain Must Throw Everything It Has Into Struggle, Says U.S. Paper

American public opinion is reported to have reproached Britain for its insignificant contribution toward the Pacific operations and demanded Britain's active participation in the Pacific struggle, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated July 28 Reflecting the aforementioned opinion, one of the Patterson-McCormick chain of newspapers editorially said as follows:

"The American Army and Navy forces have suffered 1,058,842 casualties from the outset of the war up to the present. We demand that Britain will take more interest in the Pacific operations. Clement Attlee, new British Prime Minister, said right after the end of the British general election that the first task that Britain had to attend was to exert efforts to bring about the termination of the war with Japan and that Britain must supply necessary war materials to the combat forces on the front. However, Prime Minister Attlee should have declared that as the European war had ended, Britain must throw everything it had into the struggle against Japan just as the United States.

"At present, 95 per cent of the war materials necessary for the conduct of the Pacific operations have been supplied by the United States. Furthermore, the American forces paved the way to New Guinea and Bougainville Islands where the Australian forces are now operating Is it necessary for America to be responsible to send 95 per cent of war materials from now on? We hope that Britain will have more interest in the Pacific operations and exert further efforts."

3 ENEMY WARSHIPS HIT

Special to the Nippon Times

Additional war results obtained by our Wild Eagles in their offensive against the enemy fleet off the main Okinawa Island on Thursday night that have become known included one warship of unidentified category sunk, another damaged and another set ablaze.

Meanwhile. Japanese Air Units attacked various enemy air bases on the main Okinawa Island from late last night to the dark hours before dawn today, causing big fires to start at the central airfield.

Simultaneously, other units launched a storming attack against the American warcraft in the area around the same island but the battle results have not been ascertained.

British Fleet Flees

Frightened at the surprise attack launched by Japanese Special Attack Air Units on Thursday night, the British fleet that attacked Puket Island, off Malai, losing one heavy cruiser instantly sunk and one aircraft carrier or large cruiser damaged headed westward upon spreading a thick smoke screen in an attempt to escape from further Japanese attack. On July 27, no enemy surface forces were plying off the island.

CHUNGKING SEEN PURSUING TWO-FACED DIPLOMACY

Stresses Soviet Amity; Attitude on Outer Mongolia, Sinkiang Point Otherwise

By Arrangement With the Asahi

PEKING, July 24.—Premier Josef Stalin would probably not reveal his final attitude on the question of Northeastern China until the future policy of the United States and Britain toward East Asia has been clarified, although the question was discussed at the recent Stalin-Soong conference at Moscow, said a Chungking broadcast on July 16. Thus, it is hinted that topics discussed at the Moscow conference between Premier Stalin and President T. V. Soong of the Chungking Executive Yuan have been carried over to the "Big Three" Conference at Potsdam.

Even at the meetings of the Political Council in Chungking, any statement regarding the nature and result of the Moscow Conference was avoided, but opinions expressed by both Chungking and Yenan, before and after the Conference have given some indication of the subjects discussed.

At the July 12 meeting of the Chungking Political Council, War Minister Cheng Chen said, "Until the Northeastern China is recovered, the war does not end," and thus he insisted upon the recovery of lost territory. Further, although it is confirmed that the Premier of the People's Republic of Mongolia did not meet Soong during his visit to Moscow, it is necessary to remember that at the Sixth Congress of the Chungking Kuomintang, there were revealed two different views, one insisting upon the maintenance of sovereignty over Outer Mongolia, and the other urging improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. A Chungking report to the New York Times dated July 16 said that Sheng Shih-tsai, former Chairman of Sinkiang Province. was indicted for arresting and killing several inhabitants of the province. Since Sheng Shih-tsai, who was considered pro-Soviet, was driven out of his post as Chairman of Sinkiang Province. Chungking has been trying to put the province under its control. But, since this spring, there were disturbances, and in the northwestern section of the province an Altai Autonomous Republic is said to have been established. Chungking's announcement of Sheng Shih-tsai's indictment makes clear Chungking's two-sided diplomacy.

After all this two-sided diplomacy indicates that Chungking is again following its traditional policy of setting one enemy against another, as will also be seen from its treacherous scheme to take advantage of the delicate diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the United States, a voice has recently arisen to demand reconsideration of the attitude of helping Chungking alone, particularly since Ambassador Patrick Hurley's statement this spring. This point is discussed by the New York Herald-Tribune in its editorial as follows:

"Although General Joseph Stilwell and Major General Clair Chennault oppose the observation that American aid to Chungking would be utilized by Chungking in its campaign against Yenan, the highest leaders of the United States are not very anxious about this question, and are beginning to doubt Chennault's opinion. American cooperation with the Chungking Kuomintang alone involves the danger of a conflict with the Soviets. Chennault will thus be sacrificed for the sake of the America's policy toward Chungking."

In connection with the foregoing attitude of the United States the Hsinhua News Agency of Yenan recently showed much concern, insisting, according to a U.P. report that the United States and the Soviet Union should demand Chungking's cooperation with them.

Thus the relations among the United States, Chungking, Yenan and the Soviet Union over the East Asiatic question have now entered a very interesting stage, particularly because of the two-sided diplomacy of Chungking.

Moscow Press Silent

All Moscow papers refrain from giving any comment on the recent joint declaration made by the United States, Britain and Chungking, merely reporting the substance of the story, says a Moscow dispatch to Domei dated July 29.

Carvell Given, Assignment

According to a Washington report of July 29 received in Lisbon, Senator Carvell of Nevada, who took his oath of office this week, has been assigned to serve on the banking and currency, Indian affairs, mines and mining, and postoffices committees.

New Guinea Enemy Hit As Japanese Troops Occupy Mal Airfield

By Y. YAMAZAKI and I. ISHII
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH ADVANCE BASE, July 29.—Operating in the northern coastal area of New Guinea Island, Japanese Forces which had mopped up the enemy troops at Mal and completely occupied their airfield and position as well, surprise-attacked the enemy remnants around the airdrome on several occasions from early May to the middle of the same month. Again, on the night of July 23, the Japanese smashed the enemy remnant troops which had been continuing sporadic skirmishes and inflicted heavy casualties on them. On the same occasion, large quantities of foodstuffs were seized.

BALIK PAPAN ENEMY HIT IN NIPPON AIR ATTACKS

Wild Eagles Make Successful Raid on Invaders' Supply Dumps Behind Front

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 29.—Imperial Japanese Air Units at dawn of July 26 stormed over the enemy position at the rear of the Balik Papan front and scored numerous direct hits at supply dumps. This was followed by another attack of other air units on the following night when the Japanese struck vital points of the enemy line, defying the severe anti-aircraft gunfire.

Threatened with vigorous Japanese counteractions, the landing invasion troops in the Balik Papan retreated to the point 10 to 14 kilometers east of the Samarinda Road, where the enemy is now hurriedly constructing defensive structure in order to check Japanese shock attacks, which are being repeated day in and day out.

Using Australian Troops

In cooperation with the fighting valiantly put up by Japanese Land Forces at Balik Papan, our Wild Eagles are incessantly attacking the enemy position in the Balik Papan area daily.

As little progress is seen in battlefield in the vicinity of the Samarinda Road due to stiff Japanese counteractions, the enemy is now trying to throw in new forces, mainly Australian troops, thereby attempting to turn the war situation in his favor. Meanwhile, supported by shelling and air bombing operations, the enemy with a small group of troops is attempting to infiltrate various points on the front.

Invaders Intensify Attacks
By O. OKUYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, July 28.—The fresh onslaughts of the enemy, which were started on July 20 with the aim of surrounding the oilfields of Balik Papan and Samarinda, are gaining in intensity, but the Japanese Garrison Forces are nailing them down on the Samarinda Road, and especially through their closing-in attacks have caused profuse enemy bleeding.

Japanese Air Units, which for three days since July 25 had been waiting for an opportune moment to strike, directed smashing attacks on enemy positions. In concert with this, the Garrison Forces, forming numerous shock attack units engaged in skirmishes with enemy scout parties composed of officer's near the Mangar Airfield on the evening of July 24, killing six of the officers. Then observing about 100 soldiers in the course of constructing their positions in the hilly region behind the airfield, the Japanese carried out a resolute attack. Struck with such suddenness, the enemy were thrown into wild disorder. With heavy guns, automatic rifles and hand grenades, they challenged the Japanese, when, however, stormed into their midst. Fifty enemy troops were killed or wounded in this engagement.

Following this, on, the evening of July 25, another shock attack unit made a surprise attack on an enemy camp, 20 kilometers north of the Mangar Airfield, and killed or wounded another 20 enemy soldiers. Pursuing the enemy which planned flight, our men finally captured the position and, hacking down installed electric wires at night, returned to their base.

Morishima in Moscow

Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to Moscow, arrived in the Soviet capital on July 25, says a delayed Moscow dispatch to Domei dated July 25.

ENEMY CARRIER PLANES HIT KANTO, KINKI AREAS

Hamamatsu Air Base, Coast of Kii Peninsula Shelled by Hostile Warcraft

Enemy task forces again approached the waters off the mainland of Japan early on Monday morning. The first wave of carrier planes numbering some 270 attacked the Kinki and Kanto districts from 5:30 a.m. The second wave of some 100 planes concentrated chiefly on the Kanto area from about 7:20 to 8:20 a.m. This was followed by the third wave of enemy deck planes.

At about 8 p.m. on July 29, a few groups of enemy warships carried out a bombardment on the airfield at Hamamatsu. The enemy warships also shelled the coast of the southeastern part of the Kii Peninsula from 11:30 p.m. on July 29 until about 12:05 a.m. on July 30.

A total of about 340 B-29's attacked various places in the Japanese mainland with incendiary bombs on the night of July 28 and early on the following morning.

About 30 B-29's appeared over Uwajima and for an hour and a half from 11 p.m. carried out an incendiary bomb attack. Some 100 B-29's penetrated by way of Himeji in various groups and attacked Ichinomiya, Ogaki and Ujiyamada cities from 9:30 p.m. till 3 a.m.

Some 60 B-29's attacked Tsu in Wakayama Prefecture from 9:30 p.m. till 3 a.m. Meanwhile, about 30 B-29's raided Yaitsu, Shizuoka Prefecture, for 30 minutes from 1:15 a.m.

A few enemy planes penetrated various districts on the morning of July 29 for the purpose of reconnoitering the result of incendiary attacks of the previous night. Three B-29's penetrated the Eastern Army District from 7 till 8:30 a.m. and reconnoitered the northeastern part of the Kanto district. Another enemy plane reconnoitered the Boso and Niigata districts in the morning of the same day.

The Tohoku Army district Headquarters issued the following communique at 8 a.m. on July 29:

"About 120 B-29's, which were presumed to have come from southern bases, headed northward off Fukushima Prefecture from about 8:30 p.m. on July 28. Part of these invaders attacked Taira City with incendiary bombs, while the main force subjected Aomori City and its neighborhood to an incendiary attack from about 10:30 p.m. These invaders afterward turned back southward and fled by way of the vicinity of Kinkazan. Fires broke out in the neighborhood of Taira City and Aomori City as the result of these attacks, but they were mostly extinguished by about 4 a.m.

"The war results are now being investigated"

About 50 B-29 and B-24 bombers and some 60 small planes invaded the Kure district at about 12:50 p.m. on July 29 and attacked Kure City.

The Maizuru Naval Station issued the following communique at 11 a.m. on July 29:

"Two enemy planes attacked Maizuru City at 8:30 a.m. on July 29. One was damaged but the other dropped a bomb on a naval work office. Damage on our side is negligible."

The Central Army District Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters issued the following communique at 10 a.m. on July 29:

"Some 60 B-29's at about 11 p.m. on July 28 raided the vicinity of Kainan City. Some damage was sustained on our side.

"About 160 other B-29's invaded the Tokaido district by way of the east coast of Shikoku, Awajishima, the central part of Hyogo Prefecture and the eastern coast of Lake Biwa at midnight on July 28 and after having bombed some of the cities the invaders fled to the south."

The Central Army District Headquarters issued the following communique at 12 p.m. on July 28:

"1. The first wave of carrier planes from an enemy task force, numbering 200, penetrated the Chugoku district at about 5:50 a.m. on July 28 and chiefly attacked the airfields and military facilities on the coast of the Inland Sea and the Shimane Peninsula. The second wave numbering some 300, penetrated via the Bungo channel and the [illegible] part of Shikoku, and attacked the military facilities in the neighborhood of the coast of Hiroshima Bay.

"2. The war results which have become known to the present (By Army Units) nine planes shot down and four damaged.

"3. The third attack of the enemy is under way at present."

U.S. TRYING TO INCREASE TRANSPORTATION POWER

Enemy's Efforts Give Impression Decisive Battle May Come Unexpectedly Early

Since the beginning of July, the American efforts for expanding land and sea transportation capacity for speedy shipment of troops and materials, following the sudden intensification of the Pacific war have become particularly notable. This has given an impression that the time for a big decisive battle to be fought with the entire strength of both Japan and the United States might come unexpectedly early, when the statement recently made by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the American Pacific Fleet, that the Pacific war has entered the "stage just before landing," is considered, comments Domei.

The American troops on the European fronts when the European war ended totaled 3,500,000. Of this, 500,000 men will be kept in Europe as the European garrison force. Of the remaining 3,000,000, the majority are to be sent back to the United States within one year, while a part is to be directly transferred to the Pacific. The troops being sent back airwise are only about 50,000 monthly, and the majority have to be transported by ships. Furthermore, the majority of the troops to be sent back to the United States must be taken to the Pacific coast.

Furthermore, when the shipment of war materials from Europe and also of new materials from the United States is considered, the future difficulty the United States has to face in her land and sea transportation will become extremely great. It becomes quite evident when we recall that after the first European war, it took the United States one year to bring back 2,000,000 troops from Europe.

According to the Transportation Headquarters of the European Invasion Forces, up to the end of June, 310,000 American troops were withdrawn from Europe, and in July 263,000 are scheduled to be shipped back, making a total of only 573,000. The troop withdrawal objective for the three months of May, June and July, as announced by Rear Admiral Gross, American Transportation Commander, at the beginning of May, was 845,000, and thus the actual shipment was 270,000 short of the mark.

Converting Liberty Ships

For withdrawing war materials from Europe, more than 400 freighters will be used. The United States is now working to change Liberty type ships to speed freighters.

The American War Department has announced that for carrying materials required for one army division, 25 freight trains are needed. If the American troops to be used against Japan are calculated at more than 6,000,000, it will become clear how many freight trains will be required. Director Johnson of the Defense Transportation Bureau declared on June 28 that a 15 per cent increase of the military transportation capacity is urgently necessary. Then, on July 6, he ordered the restriction of passenger travel and suspended the operation of 900 Pullman cars. On July 11, he stopped the transportation of race horses and other animals used for pleasure purposes. The transportation situation in the United States is thus similar to that in Britain prior to the opening of the Second Front in Europe.

According to the reports of the British Production Ministry, for the transportation of war materials for the American forces stationed in England alone, 3,764 special trains were used in the first half of last year. Of that number, 1,000 trains were used in June, just before the European landing operation, while the trains used for the transportation of American troops in May and June were more than 1,500. Besides the above, British troops had to be transported. Such transportation was made possible by the large-scale reduction of trains on main lines which was carried out suddenly on May 22.

Passenger Transportation Cut

Compared with the case in Britain, the American troops and materials to be transported to the Pacific war area will be far greater in number. Before landing in Europe, the United States had two years of preparation, but now it is said that she is intending to carry out the coming Pacific transportation in a short period of two or three months. Thus, with the great activity of military transportation, it can be expected now that the restriction on general passenger and freight transportation will be greatly increased. Out of the total of 7,500 Pullman cars, two-thirds have been taken for military transportation by the recent step, and this ratio is expected to be further increased.

Since about June, last year, the United States Government has been endeavoring to increase the production of rolling stock, probably in preparation for a situation as at present. Allotting the record big quantity of 1,330,000 tons of carbon steel to the manufacture of railway cars in the third quarter, last year, the Government urged the rapid increase of their output. Yet, it is problematical how the rolling stock shortage will be offset by the new production. There is also the shortage of railway workers which forms another bottleneck in railway transportation. This tendency is particularly notable in the western States which are the supply bases to the Pacific war fronts. President Truman said that unless 65,000 railway workers are newly obtained, the supply to the Pacific front will be hindered.

Labor Victory Holds New Hope for People Of Europe, Roy Avers

The reaction of the Indian Democratic Party to the British Labor success at the poll has been voiced by its leader M. N. Roy, according to a New Delhi dispatch received in Lisbon. Mr. Roy expressed the view that "the spectacular leftward swing of the British Government holds a new hope for the tormented people of Europe". He said that he hoped that it would open a new chapter in Indo-British relations. The latter government, he trusted, will have the political courage to approach the problem of Indo-British relations from the point of view of democratic India. Mr. Roy concluded that the Conservative Party had been seeking a solution for the Indian constitutional problem of mutual agreement among the vested interests.

CONSERVATIVES' DEFEAT COMMENTED BY MORRISON

New President of Council Says Churchill Is Hopeless As Party Leader

Herbert Morrison, Britain's new Lord President of the Council and leader of the new House of Commons, on Saturday declared "History will record that at the general election of 1945 the Conservative Party met with a smashing defeat—defeat on its own making, defeat that was well-deserved, defeat that reflected credit on the intelligent judgment of the British electorate," it is disclosed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

"History will further record," Morrison continued, "that Mr. Churchill who had rendered conspicuous service to his country as a war leader proved to be a hopeless failure as leader of his party at the general election."

Morrison went on to examine the causes of the Tory debacle and the Labor triumph. "At every stage the Tories were trying to be too clever—in sense of cleverness as understood by that unscrupulous, but not so very clever Conservative central office," he declared. "As usual their main purpose was to see to it that the election was not fought upon real issues which were the natural subject of the election." He declared that Labor immediately gave the electorates the answers to the main issues, but the Conservatives made strenuous efforts not only to sidestep the real issues, but "to invent illusionary issues for the electors to vote about."

Morrison added that the Conservatives "totally underestimated the thoughtfulness of millions of young voters who had never voted before. Conservatives in particular totally misunderstood the frame of mind of the officers, men and women of the armed services for on all sides the consensus of opinion is that the service vote went strongly toward Labor."

Disappointed by Defeat

Defeated former Prime Minister Churchill was so confident of receiving the service vote that he said only a few days preceding the election "if the soldiers do not want me I am content to go" when the fate of his government was under discussion, the Daily Mail political correspondent said, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm quoting a London dispatch dated July 28.

The correspondent said that Churchill refused to believe the reports that the British army, navy and air force had "a government." Officials of all parties in Birmingham, for instance, estimated that 75 per cent of the service vote went to Labor.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's headquarters reported that a loud cheer went up from the troops as the election news came over the radio. The correspondent said: "They are calling it soldiers' election out here. Soldiers told me 80 per cent of us voted Labor.'"

The three British fighting services will be strongly represented in the new House of Commons with 170 servicemen elected.

Churchill Gives In

Following his resignation as the Prime Minister of Britain, Winston Churchill issued the following special statement, a London dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported on July 26:

"The decision of the British people has been registered in the election returns which have been opened to date. The mission which was imposed upon me in the dark days of Britain has been brought to an end.

"One thing which I regret most is that I have not been allowed to complete the undertaking against Japan. However, all the plans and preparations have already been completed. The result of these will materialize much quicker than we have expected to date.

"Externally as well as internally, the new Government will assume a very heavy responsibility. We earnestly hope that the new Government will successfully discharge its duty."

British Press Comments

Reuters commented that there is one important factor to note in the figures of the result. Despite the violent upswing to the left only two Communists were returned to the Parliament which has a total membership of 640. In other words, the comment added, the move to the left, however big is a move to Socialism and not to the extreme left.

It said that, therefore, Britons may expect planned Socialism to be applied with moderation and there will be measures to help raise the standards of living at home and in the field of foreign affairs what is called a policy of continuity will be practiced. It added that the British Labor Party will do all it can to consolidate and further Anglo-American understanding as well as work for closer cooperation with Europe which is taken for granted.

Pointing out that this is the first time in history that the Labor Party has been returned to office with a clear majority, the report said that its new overwhelming strength in Parliament will render impossible a repetition of the difficult position under which the Party, under the leadership of the late Ramsay MacDonald, worked in 1924 and 1929. It recalled that at that time the Labor Party held office in minority with the result that it had no real authority without the voting support of either Liberals or Conservatives.

The Liberal News Chronicle commenting on the election said that the British nation can now look forward with renewed hope and courage to an era of great things. "Disillusion and cynicism that seemed to be settling on our postwar minds have been swept away," it said. From today Britain makes a new start."

Meanwhile, the Conservative Daily Mail said that one reason for the overwhelming Labor victory was that in some aspects of the election "Churchill was ill-advised and his principal supporters seemed to be completely out of touch with the feeling in the country." It added however, "Whether a Socialist victory could have been averted or only minimized if different tactics were adopted, it is impossible to say."

INTIMATE SKETCH GIVEN OF BRITAIN'S NEW LEADER

Clement Attlee Is Active Socialist; Worked With Sidney, Beatrice Webb

An intimate sketch of Clement Attlee, Britain's new Prime Minister, is contained in a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Reuters London report. It is as follows:

"The key to the character of Clement Attlee, Prime Minister designate of Britain's newly elected Labor Government lies in the Limehouse, that gaunt stretch of London docks, slum houses, seamen's dosshouses, vice, opium-smoking and thuggary.

"Clem Attlee, 62-year-old economist and author, who, as Britain's Deputy Prime Minister throughout the Coalition Government, played a big behind-the-scene part in winning the European War, is considered an enigma abroad. He is even something of an enigma in Britain. Certainly for a politician he has until recently been almost dangerously self-effacing.

"Clem Attlee went to the Limehouse, which he has represented in Parliament since 1922, nearly 40 years ago. He came from a comfortable home, was educated in one of Britain's expensive public schools, and took an honor degree in history at Oxford. He then studied law and became a barrister.

"But, instead of building up his reputation at the bar, his inquiring mind and social conscience led him to London's East End. Its sweated factory conditions, its appalling illiteracy, and its ill-health so moved him that he decided to make it his home. So in 1907 Clem Attlee, a shy, thin-featured, gently-spoken young scholar whose friends were already predicting a brilliant future for him confounded those friends by taking lodgings in Stepney among the down-and-outs, dockers, seamen and their overworked, undernourished wives and children.

"Attlee, through his study of economics, had already decided that the only effective way of ending poverty and unemployment was by thoroughly reorganizing the country's industry and economy along socialist lines. He had joined the Independent Labor Party, the crusading left-wing organization which later fused with the Labor Party. He organized hundreds of campaigning meetings for it, hiring small local halls and speaking from street corners.

"He worked with Sidney and Beatrice Webb, two of its leading intellectuals, who became world-famous for their analysis of social conditions in Britain, Russia and other countries. He also opened a boys' club in Stepney, and later became secretary of the Toyebee Hall, still respected throughout Britain as one of the pioneering social centers in London's East End.

"He made his living as a barrister and later as a lecturer at the London School of Economics. His nights he spent in Stepney Limehouse, making political converts.

"Attlee interrupted his work in London's East End to serve in the last war. He ended up as a Major in the Royal Artillery. When it was over, he returned to the Limehouse and lived in a large shabby building which became the Labor Party's headquarters in the Limehouse.

"In 1919 he became Stepney's first Labor Mayor and three years later was returned to the Parliament for the constituency of the Limehouse which is a part of Stepney. That was the beginning of his political career.

"How has Attlee achieved his present leadership of the British Labor Party? The answer is: Work, never missing opportunity and integrity which even his critics recognize. Attlee is a negative character to most people, because he does not believe in build-up personalities. So while Britain was plastered from end to end with mammoth posters of Churchill during his election campaign there was not to be seen a single poster Attlee produced—not even in his own constituency where everybody knows his face anyway."

Lindbergh Declares Warfare, Revolution Widespread in Europe

According to a Washington report dated July 26 received in Lisbon, the famous American flier Charles A. Lindbergh, who returned yesterday from a two-month research trip to Europe, told reporters of the Chicago Tribune that the fear of continued warfare and revolution is widespread in Europe and that "we have not established peace or liberty there." He added: "To make ourselves independent of Europe's welfare is impossible."

CHUNGKING IS INTERESTED IN BRITISH LABOR VICTORY

Believes Churchill's Defeat Means More Sympathy For Chinese Interests in Hongkong

The Labor Party victory in Britain is rousing the keenest interest among the more thoughtful Chinese who are wondering what changes will take place in the British policy in East Asia, revealed commentator Frederick B. Opper in a Chungking dispatch relayed through Lisbon on July 28.

Though there are a number of Chinese on the streets of Chungking today who admit they have never even heard of Winston Churchill and therefore show a complete lack of interest in the British election returns, stated the commentator, those among the educated and intelligent strata of the general population are manifesting a keen interest in the Labor Party victory. Many Chinese believe that Churchill's defeat means better hopes for coveting the foreign colony of Hongkong which they consider Chinese territory wrested from China long ago. They feel that a Labor Government in Britain will be a more sympathetic listener to Chinese interests in Hongkong than a government headed by Winston Churchill who said that he had not come to power to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire.

Actually, Winston Churchill has never been very popular among the Chinese as was President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Too many people with a long memory recall how Churchill accused the Chinese of wasting American military supplies. Too many also, remembering his message of congratulations to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in South East Asia, on the opening of the Stilwell Road, feel that the credit for the feat should have gone instead to the Chinese and the Americans.

Meanwhile, Liberal elements in China, taking heart in the Labor victory in Britain, regard it as a sign that the world is moving to the Left.

8th Army Disbanded

The British 8th Army which led the first large-scale battle of the war against Germany and which fought its way for over 2,000 miles from El Alamein in the desert of Egypt to Austria has now been disbanded, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

BAD WEATHER MENACES COMING U.S. HARVESTS

Grain Crops Hard Hit by Unseasonable Rainfalls, Fluctuating Temperature

American farmers, striving to overcome the food shortages both at home and abroad, had been hampered during the last four months by freakish weather which might result in the harvests being smaller than had been expected, a New York Times report reaching Lisbon disclosed on July 24.

Describing "one of the most unorthodox growing seasons on record," the report said that the trouble had been the "unusual timing of weather conditions that might otherwise be considered normal." For instance, it added, the "hot weather usually associated with the last part of May or the 4th of July came instead in April, bringing out buds on fruit trees abnormally early and leaving them exposed to killing frosts later on." The same freakish weather affected the corn crop, with the result that the crop was generally from 15 to 30 days behind.

Steady rains on the Atlantic seaboard and wet soil conditions throughout the corn and wheat belts of the Mid-west in what was normally a dry period had further hampered development and harvesting of crops, the report added.

It added that the weather bureau had attributed both the unusual rainful and out-of-ordinary timing of the wet and dry, and cool and warm spells, to the unaccountable abnormality in air activity.

The worst of it was that the failure of the corn crop could have a serious effect on other food production, notably that of pork and milk, for lack of corn to feed hogs during their growing period next winter would cut down the spring pork yield, and the dairymen, depending largely on the silage made from corn for their herds, would have difficulties, the report said. It predicted that, even under the most favorable conditions, the "corn crop is almost certain to fall one-fifth below last year's harvest."

SUDETEN GERMANS LEAVING

2,000,000 Await Deportation From Rich Territory in Bohemia

Two million Sudeten Germans, sullen, resentful and passive are awaiting deportation in the wide belt of the rich industrial and agricultural territory along the border of northern and western Bohemia, a Reuter's report from Prague on July 29 reaching Lisbon disclosed.

The movement to Germany of the bulk of these is not only government by the consent of the "Big-Three," but also by the arrival of Czech workers from other parts of Czechoslovakia and abroad to replace them and thus avoid the possible turning ot much of the Sudetenland into an economic desert," the report said.

A Reuter's correspondent declared that peace reigns in this region but for sporadic outrages by "Werewolves" hiding in the borderland forests. District committees appointed by the control authority in Prague which cover the area seem to be in full control, he said. All Germans in positions of authority in industry as well as administration have already been replaced by the Czechs or loyalists, he said.

'RED' PARTY IN U.S. REVIVED

Reestablishment of Communist Organization Announced

The 73 delegates of the American Communistic League who were meeting in a conference at New York announced formally on July 27 the reestablishment of the Communist party as a political body, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, quoting a New York dispatch.

The American Communist party was dissolved last autumn at the proposal of its chief secretary Earl Browder who thereupon retired from active political movement, forming the Communistic League in place of the Communist party.

In the announcement of the reestablishment of the Communist party, President Browder of the Communistic League was bitterly assailed for his opportunistic attitude. Thus it is observed that after all Browder will retire and the leadership of the re-established Communist party will be taken by William Foster, Vice-President of the League.

Goering Faces Trial

According to a Luxemburg dispatch, the health of Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, who suffered a heart attack during an electical storm two days ago, is improving. The official doctor says he will face trial as a war criminal no matter how his health is. One other sick man on the war criminal list is Dr. Robert Ley.

Oregon Forest Fire Threatens to Equal Great Blaze of 1933

The great forest fire in northwest Oregon pushed into the third county, Clatsop, on Saturday, and threatened to equal the destruction of the big fire of 1933, according to a Portland dispatch relayed from Lisbon. The fire of 1933 burned 240,000 acres and the recent fire has already blacked more than 200,000 acres. Servicemen and civilian fire fighters are battling to rebuild lines that were lost during the night when a strong wind shifted the flame to the west.

WANT SHENG DISMISSED

Chungking People's Congress Demands Firing of Farm Minister

Before the close of the People's Political Council of Chungking on July 20, a demand was made that Sheng Shih-tsai, Minister of Agriculture of the Chungking Regime, should be severely punished in the name of the people for his illegal acts of taking bribes and killing the masses during his tenure of office as chairman of Sinkiang Province. The demand was unanimously approved by the council and was immediately notified to the Chungking regime, according to a Peking Domei dispatch dated July 26.

With regard to the legal step taken against Sheng Shih-tsai, a UP dispatch from Chungking dated July 21 reported as follows:

"It is worthy of note that the People's Political Council pounced upon Sheng Shih-tsai, Agriculture Minister of Chungking. As head of Sinkiang Province, Sheng carried on his dictatorship for 12 years. During these years he killed several hundred people and accepted numberless bribes. Following his resignation as head of Sinkiang Province, Sheng Shih-tsai became Minister of Agriculture of Chungking in August last year."

It is a scheduled plan of the Chungking regime to deprive Sheng Shih-tsai of his post of Agriculture Minister in one year following his expulsion from Sinkiang Province where he had exercised a dominating influence with the support of the background power of the Soviet Union.

At the moment when political tactics between the United States and Chungking on one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other, on the border issues of Sinkiang Province and Outer Mongolia are attracting attention of the world, the accusation against Sheng Shih-tsai, who still holds a dormant influence in Sinkiang Province, is worthy of notice.

SECRET DOCUMENTS FOUND

Papers Giving German Casualties in Detail Discovered at Flensburg

Highly secret documents found at Flensburg at the house of General Herman Reinecke, head of the German High Command propaganda department, gave a detailed list of the German casualties from September 1 to November 30, 1944, a special Reuters dispatch from Berlin reaching Lisbon disclosed on Sunday. They revealed a total of 4,640,438 casualties comprising 1,911,300 killed and dead from all causes on all fronts of all services, 1,435,853 missing and 278,701 prisoners of war..

Some discrepancy exists in various totals of the three services when compared with the total, but the figures are in any case incomplete as they do not include casualties from last November to May of this year, the report said.

In addition, the documents gave 774,148 men in the hospital on November last. Home front casualties—presumably due to the air attacks—were listed at 64,000 dead, 1,000 missing. Executions for treason and presumably including desertions were listed as 9,000, the Reuters report said.

TO UP OUTPUT OF CEREALS

Government to Use Land Cleared of Standing Timber

The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry has decided to increase production of various cereals by utilizing land cleared of standing timber, and a concrete plan for the present fiscal year was brought to the attention of all prefectural governors on Wednesday.

According to this plan, 600,000 cho of land will be cultivated for a harvest of 2,500,000 koku of various cereals. The labor for carrying out this plan will be supplied by students, non-agricultural families and those who have evacuated to rural districts from urban areas.

The total area of land where timber is to be felled is about 2,000,000 cho. In the present year, 600,000 cho will be cultivated. The cereals to be planted will be buckwheat, millet, maize, soya beans, red beans, rape-seed and others. The Government will also give utmost attention in securing the necessary seeds.

AIR COMMANDER IS CITED FOR IMPROVING NIGHT RAID

Capt. Suzuki's Unit Terrorized Enemy on India-Burma Zone, Bengal Bay, Kunming

The granting of a citation by the Commander to Captain Nobuo Suzuki, who contributed greatly to the improvement of the technique of night attacks while on the front in various regions in the south and achieved good war results in the attack on distant enemy bases, has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry under date of July 28.

CITATION

Captain Nobuo Suzuki, Commander of an Air Unit.

The above distinguished himself in various battlefields in the south since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia. As the leader of the unit he always devoted himself to the study for the improvement of the technique of attacks. He especially concentrated his total energy on the severe training of his unit on night attacks.

Captain Suzuki was finally convinced of the success in the enforcement by the main force of his unit of the result of his study and training. Leading his crack unit Captain Suzuki made a series of gallant night attacks on bases on the Indian-Burmese border, Bengal Bay and Kunming bases, shooting down or damaging or setting ablaze more than 80 enemy planes and sinking and damaging more than five warships since last autumn.

These distinguished achievements were scored by Captain Suzuki, who as head of his unit, put his whole heart and soul to raising the fighting power of his unit and commanded the unit with a fierce fighting spirit. His achievements are truly pre-eminent.

The citation is thereby granted.

May 28, 1945

The Army Commander.

FRENCH ZONE SAID DECIDED

Occupation Area in Berlin Reportedly Agreed on at Potsdam

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent in Berlin declared on Wednesday that there is good ground for believing that a decision has at last been reached on the delimitation of the French zone in Berlin, it is disclosed in his report reaching Lisbon. If so, he added, it is almost certain that the decision was made at Potsdam since the French military headquarters, which is represented at all the Allied commanders' meetings, has no knowledge of any final definition on this issue.

It is known that General Geoffroy de Beauchesne, French military governor in Berlin, left by air for Paris on Tuesday. The object of his visit to Paris was described as "general discussions." It is, however, probable that his visit was to submit the Potsdam decision to his Government.

Reuter's correspondent added that it may be taken as certain that the French zone will have its center in Reinickendorf, the northwestern district of Berlin, where General Beauchesne has his present headquarters and which is technically in the British zone.

It is also believed that if the "Big-Three" meeting settles the details of the Berlin zones, it may well also produce the final answer to the exact lines of demarcation of the four Allied zones for the whole of Germany. Until now it has never been specifically stated from which quarters the announcement on this would come.

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DOMEI AIR PILOT KILLED

4 Others Share Fate When Plane Hit By Grummans Off Taiwan

The Shima plane of the Aviation Department of the Domei News Agency, while collaborating with the Japanese Fighting Forces in an urgent transportation mission between Japan Proper and the Philippines when the Philippine operation was in full swing, was attacked by three enemy Grumman planes off Shajo, Takao Province, Taiwan, on its way back to Japan from the Philippines on January 3 this year and chief pilot, Katsuzo Shima, and four other members of the crew died a glorious death.

Mr. Shima was 39 years old. He joined the Navy in which he served as an air warrant officer. After leaving the Navy he worked as a test pilot for 18 years. During the time from the China Affair until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he became famous as a test pilot of many many naval bombers which struck terror into the heart of the enemy. He joined the Domei News Agency in 1944 where he was an assistant chief of the Aviation department.

Other members of the crew of the Shima plane were Isamu Onoue, navigator; Naomasa Mimori, wireless operator; Saburo Yamada and Sadao Matsumoto, both mechanics.

COMMUNICATIONS ORGAN

The Communications Board of the Cabinet has established its Western Communications General Direction in Hiroshima City, in connection with the readjustment and strengthening of its administrative structure to cope with the present wartime situation. All matters under the jurisdiction of the Osaka, Hiroshima, Matsuyama and Kumamoto Communications Bureaus will hereafter be supervised by the new General Direction.

It has also been decided that the Communications Board will establish a Communications Control Department, which will control its affairs in Tochigi, Gumma and Ibaraki prefectures.

Tadao Okamoto, Director of the Tokyo Communications Bureau, under date of July 25, was appointed Chief of the Western Communications General Direction. Succeeding Mr. Okamoto, [illegible] Ono, Marine Affairs Secretary of the Transportation Ministry, was appointed Director of the Tokyo Communications Bureau.

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FERTILE HOKKAIDO GREETS COLONIZERS FROM TOKYO

Authorities, Villagers Give Helping Hand, as Newcomers Settle Down to New Life

The colonizer-soldiers of the Showa era, over 3,000 strong, who have set out to open up the granary of the north, are now settled in their assigned sites in Hokkaido. Although the third contingent encountered attacks of carrier-borne planes enroute, their pioneering spirit has not deflated; it has, on the contrary, gone up a notch or two, showing that they can't be downed.

The Hokkaido Government has extended a kind helping hand to these incoming settlers, whose number are comparable to a normal influx over a period of 15 or 20 years. For those who are to come hereafter, the following may be of interest and help.

Kotone Mura, where 46 persons from 12 families in Adachi Ward, Tokyo, have settled, was first opened up in 1875. Four years later, in 1879, 240 families immigrated there. Kihei Ono, 89, one of these first settlers is still hale and hearty and regaling the newcomers to Kotonemura with tales of bear hunting in his pioneering days. The village head, in welcoming them into his fold, said that the spirit of the colonizer-soldiers of the Meiji Era would be a most desirous quality in the new settlers, but that the people of Kotone Mura would see to it that they never experience the undescribable hardships of their predecessors.

The natives of this village built temporary houses, with lumber generously given from their own meager supply for the new villagers; they have also supplied the newcomers with everything, from dishes to potatoes and even pickles, so that there would be no need for anxiety regarding food. Herring presented to the colonizers by Governor Kumagaya, together with the carp found in the nearby Toyohirakawa, forms an important protein food while one or two heads of cows will be kept by the colonizers in common so that milk may be distributed among them. The only sources of inconvenience are lack of running water and electricity, but wells will be dug as soon as possible. The absence of radios may also be inconvenient. To offset these petty inconveniences, however, firewood is for their picking in the mountains, while for heating purposes, three tons of coal will be rationed for the winter months.

Looking Forward to Crops

Three years of cultivation will turn these peat bogs into rich, fertile farms as shown by the examples in the neighboring areas. The peat found in general all over this area may be used as fuel after it has been dried. Already, with seeds and seedlings planted, the coloniers are looking forward to a crop of tomatoes, beets and buckwheat. The Showa colonizer-soldiers, 77 years after the first settler in 1875, have put hoe to the virgin soil.

Due to restrictions imposed by climatic conditions, settlement will be completed by about September 10. Here are some of the measures adopted in the reception areas.

Relative to housing, new temporary places of accommodation will be built to ensure communal life, but gradually, under guidance, small cottages and communal quarters will be made so that eventually the settlers will become independent.

Relative to tilling the land, in proportion to the labor capacity of each family, lands to be bought and sold through the agricultural association of the district concerned will be leased to the colonizers. Financial assistance for the new agricultural enterprises, and for payment of land rent, will also be given.

Students have been mobilized to plow up uncultivated land, while of the smaller farm tools, hoes and scythes have already been distributed to each family. Apart from the regular farm work, manufacture of articles of straw, manufacture and repair of tools, charcoal making, and production of oil from needle-leaf trees will be undertaken, while the women will work in communal kitchens and look after the sewing in nurseries. Cows and horses, so important in farm life in Hokkaido, will soon be raised too among the settlers.

Relative to membership in agricultural associations, every farm worker will become an affiliate member, but will be exempted temporarily from dues if his economic status does not permit it.

Relative to money matters, cash on hand should be immediately deposited with the Agricultural Association Savings Bank. Deposits made in the former places of residence should be transferred while capital for agricultural enterprises and funds for rebuilding will be lent at the lowest bank rates.

Relative to food and supplies, to those who have not brought any utensils, these will be given through the kind donation of the people here. Rice will be rationed, while two go of soy sauce and 150 momme of miso per person will also be rationed to each person on a monthly basis. Vegetables and other cereals will be distributed either separately to each family or to the community. Guidance will also be given in the raising of chicken, cats and other small domestic animals.

As regards their welfare, although there are no special endemic diseases, in order to protect the new settlers from any illnesses to which they might be subject due to change in climate, work, and mode of life, they will be made members of the National Health Insurance structure.

Prince Takamatsu Sees Raid Damage In Yokohama Area

His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu on the afternoon of July 29 was gracious enough to inspect the Yokohama area which was laid waste by the enemy air raid on May 29. Governor Fujiwara of Kanagawa and Mayor Nakarai of Yokohama leading the way, His Imperial Highness closely inspected various places in the area in the capacity of the Patron of the War Calamity Relief and Protection Association.

METROPOLIS CULTIVATING RAID-DEVASTATED AREAS

6,000 Chobu Set; Project Is Part of Program to Attain Food Self-Sufficiency

For immediate conversion of devastated and evacuated areas into war power, and in line with its bolstered program for self-sufficiency through increased food output, Tokyo Metropolis will undertake the cultivation of 6,000 chobu (1 chobu is equivalent to approximately 2.5 acres) in these raid-devastated and evacuated areas.

The project will be effected by the mass mobilization of three huge units of students, of street and neighborhood organizations, and of factories, firms and the army. After organizing a special juridical body, 10,000 students daily will start in early next month, undertaking everything from management to harvesting. The tonarigumi will be allotted the cultivation of 20 tsubo per family, with about 300,000 families to take part, while the ratio of allocation for government offices will be five tsubo per person.

As far as possible, nearby land will be allotted, but students may be sent to more distant places. Vegetables will be grown for the most part. Also the cultivation of potatoes, cereals and other staple foods will be encouraged, with no requisition being made by the Government for the time being. Pigs and ducks will also be raised while encouragement will be given to keep carps in water tubs for raid-defense purposes. Tools to be rationed and those to be lent will be manufactured at stipulated factories.

One technical expert will be on duty at each ward office to give guidance on various items. Then offices will be set up in the areas concerned where consultations may be made and advice given.

In line with the vast agricultural project to be undertaken by the Metropolis, the Association for Turning War Losses into War Power met from 9:30 a.m. on July 26 at its headquarters in Kanda, when it was decided to plant three crops of potatoes in the devastated areas, following its success in the planting of sweet potatoes. With various persons concerned from the Agricultural Ministry and the Metropolis in attendance, the Committee, after hearing various technical explanations from Dr. Ko Nakamura of the Uchihara Wartime Measure Research Bureau, discussed practical steps to be taken. Accordingly by the middle of August, 110 chobu of the devastated areas in Tokyo will be planted with potatoes. The association also plans to enforce the same program for Nagoya and Osaka.

SEEK MORE PINE ROOT OIL

A movement sponsored by the various ministries in conjunction with support from prefectural agricultural associations and reservists will be launched from July 25 to August 10 for increased production of pine root oil, according to the Asahi.

The drive aims to spread the realization of the importance of pine root oil, to have each prefecture collect a fixed amount of the roots and to secure and repair vats and other apparatus. At the same time permanent workers will be secured so that even at the busiest time on the farm, efficiency will not drop. Also reports as to progress made in production as well as information regarding better technique will be given.

Tokuyama Mayor Killed

Naval Captain Kiyoshi Hani, Mayor of Tokuyama, while hurrying to the city office at the time of the recent enemy incendiary attack on that city was hit by bomb fragments and killed. Also Masanaka Hikima, president of the Tokuyama Medical Association, and member of the municipal assembly met death as he was conveying patients to a place of safety.

JAPAN UPS AIR STRENGTH FOR MAINLAND BATTLE

Avoiding Useless Attrition Until Strategic Time to Crush Enemy Offensive

Editor's Note: This is the second installment of an article appearing in the Yomiuri-Hochi discussing the factors surrounding the coming decisive battle for the Japanese mainland.

After seizing the main Okinawa island, the enemy has drawn up the curtain for a decisive war on the Japanese mainland while boasting of a march on to Tokyo. He has gathered over 2,000 planes on Okinawa, Mariana and Yiojima islands already, and these planes have carried out raids throughout the four corners of the Japanese mainland, in concert with his speedy task forces. He has challenged Japan to a persistent air warfare, by carrying out tactical and strategic bombings against her. He has already begun his decisive battle against the Japanese mainland, as indicated by the fact that he has always commenced his landing operations under the protection of an absolute air supremacy since the bloody battle of Guadalcanal island

The enemy is intensifying his air attacks against Japan with the object of landing large forces at once, through gaps in Japan's fighting strength, by first attempting to thoroughly raze and isolate the Japanese mainland. He had commenced his attempts to destroy Japan's air might on the Japanese mainland before he planned to land on the main Okinawa island. He used over 5,000 planes between the middle of March and the first part of April to this end. He, furthermore, used an aggregate of over 12,200 planes from the middle of April to the first part of May with the object of completely taking Okinawa. He used an aggregate number of over 15,000 planes from the first part of June until the end of organized fighting on the main Okinawa Island.

In other words, the enemy has deployed an aggregate number of over 38,000 planes during the period of about three months from the beginning to the end of the Okinawa campaign, for the purpose of occupying the island. He thus attempted to reduce and destroy Japan's air strength, and succeeded in grasping air supremacy, in spite of the courageous fighting put up by the Japanese side, and thus secured an advantageous position in the land fighting.

Prelude to Landing

As clearly shown by this naked and lurid fact, it is always the persistent and fiery air offensive which precedes the landing operations of the enemy. It was solely due to Japan's inferior air strength that she was compelled to give up, in tears, to the enemy such islands as Luzon, Yiojima and Okinawa, where the flag of the Rising Sun had formerly fluttered.

The enemy was unable to land a single soldier on the European continent during the period when the air supremacy there was held by Germany. The reason that he succeeded in landing on North France in June 1944 is due to the fact that he employed an overwhelmingly superior air force which not only endeavored to bomb the Wehrmacht but also concentrated its strength in blasting production facilities, in terror bombings against big and small cities and in the thorough wrecking of the transportation network which resulted in weakening the total fighting strength of Germany.

Today, when the main Okinawa island is already in enemy hands, it is expected that the enemy would commence a fiery air offensive and continue to increase the scope and frequency of his air offensive before landing on Japanese shores, as he is determined to carry out landing operations on the Japanese mainland. His air offensive is daily becoming more and more fiery, according to our expectation. The fierceness of his bombing today has been beyond the scope of our imagination, when it is compared with the first attack of the China-based B-29's on the production centers in North Kyushu, a corner of the Japanese mainland, on June 16, 1944.

The enemy has compiled a list of objectives for attack, by carrying out extensive reconnaissance flights throughout the Japanese mainland for over one year. He is pushing his air offensive by employing the two means of tactical and strategical bombing day and night against Japan's production establishments, military facilities and big and small cities, according to this list. In other words, he is currently carrying out precise and detailed bombings against military facilities, armament factories, munition factories, surprise raids against airfields, indiscriminate bombings on big and small cities throughout the country, as well as dropping mines in seas, ports and bays.

Such an air offensive of the enemy is not an entirely separate thing from landing operations, but frankly bespeaks itself as a link in the landing operations of the enemy who is determined to realize his ambition of landing on the Japanese mainland at all costs.

The Anglo-American bombing tactics against Germany constituted first of hitting the entire field of military operations, and then, penetrating deeply into the interior, carrying out scorched earth tactics through carpet bombing and terror raids, to deprive Germany of her production power, and finally of thoroughly bombing strategic transportation points. The enemy is now carrying out the same tactics against Japan.

The enemy's offensive is becoming more and more intensive, being the materialization of the guiding policy of his military leaders who are attempting to force through a short decisive war. The intensity of his counteroffensive since Guadalcanal has become more and more accelerated with his approach toward the inner defense lines of the Japanese mainland.

The enemy usually pushed forward new military operations after a preparatory period of one to three months from the previous one. It was on February 19, 1945 that he landed on Yiojima island. He, however, secured a foothold on the main Okinawa island on April 1. Judging from this bold and arrogant intention of the enemy in regard to military operations, it is not permissible to consider his landing operations on the Japanese mainland as simply another stroke.

One cannot carelessly predict where the enemy will land on the Japanese mainland. The war has now entered the important stage of a decisive battle on the Japanese mainland which will decide the rise or fall of the Japanese people. The entire Japanese people should firmly impress on their minds this fact and also that the enemy's air offensive has already begun.

Without a doubt the final resolution of the Japanese people is already made deep in their hearts with the ending of the Okinawa campaign. Without a doubt there is not a single one among the Japanese people who does not possess a firm belief in the indestructibility of the Divine Empire. The air might of Japan must complete its invincible arrangement and its calm fighting preparations and cope with quantity and speed against the enemy's air offensive in the present prelude of the decisive battle on the Japanese mainland which is swiftly rushing forward like an angry rapids with quantity and speed as its weapons. The enemy is already challenging Japan to a decisive battle on the mainland through an air offensive. However, the Japanese people need not in the slightest degree fear the enemy's offensive. This is because Japan's air might is preserved and strengthened in silence and because it is possible for Japan to prove that the air supremacy over the Japanese mainland is in our hands always and everywhere.

(To Be Continued)

Move Set to Make Acorns a Food Product; 30 Million Koku of 'Ersatz' Flour Possible

Under the joint cooperation of the Army, Navy and various other ministries and the Board of Technology, which has been conducting researches to make acorns a food product, a headquarters to launch the extensive use of acorns is being set up.

Up till now, acorns were only used in small quantities for their tannin content and in fermentation industries and as fodder for domestic animals. However, the process involved in eliminating the tannin is very complicated so that although acorn flour has been distributed among factory workers at airplane plants, general rationing of this as food has not yet been carried out.

Acorns are made up of about 75 per cent starch, from 6 to 7 per cent protein, 2 per cent fat, 2 to 3 per cent fiber, 2 per cent ash, 3 to 9 per cent tannin and the rest water. They have just as much nutritive value as whole rice.

In one year, about 170,000,000 koku of acorns can be gathered in Japan, of which about 75 per cent will be fit for consumption. They are to be found in abundance in easily accessible places and if school children of the lower grades are systematically used to gather the acorns, a considerable amount can be collected. The Board of Technology is pushing ahead to turn at least 12,000,000 koku of acorns into food this year.

Flour made from acorns can be used to make bread, noodles and dumplings while glucose and wine even may be made from the acorn. However, the process for making the latter two is too difficult to be attempted generally, but flour can be easily made by pulverizing the acorn.

First, the outer skin is peeled off with a machine, but where such is not available, pounding will take the place of the machine. The skin can be utilized as fodder or fuel. Then with a grinder it is ground into small grains and here, too, if a grinder is not at hand, the acorn can be ground up with some other device. The crushed acorn is immersed in a solution of .5 per cent alkaline or acid to eliminate the tannin content. If neither the alkaline nor the acid can be procured, ordinary water will do. In this case water must be changed twice or three times daily over a period of from one week to 10 days when all the tannin will disappear. Better results can be obtained if hotspring water is used.

After the tannin has been completely eradicated, the acorn is dried and pulverized. Of course, for mass production, the work must be done at factories of which there are about 30 in Japan at present. With readjustment, these can produce about 30,000,000 koku of acorn flour.

Welfare Minister Of Viet Nam Killed In Yank Air Attack

The Welfare Minister of Viet Nam, who had been inspecting sanitary conditions in the Tongking area, was killed instantly when he was machinegunned by an American plane on his way back from Haiphong on July 23, a Domei dispatch dated July 24 from Hanoi reported. The Welfare Minister was 41 years old. He studied at Hanoi University and then entered the Paris University. He was known as an outstanding physician in Tongking.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, July 30

THE SHIFTING INTERNATIONAL SCENE

ASAHI—The international situation changes minute by minute. An ancient sage said that all things change, and now once more we cannot but be reminded of it.

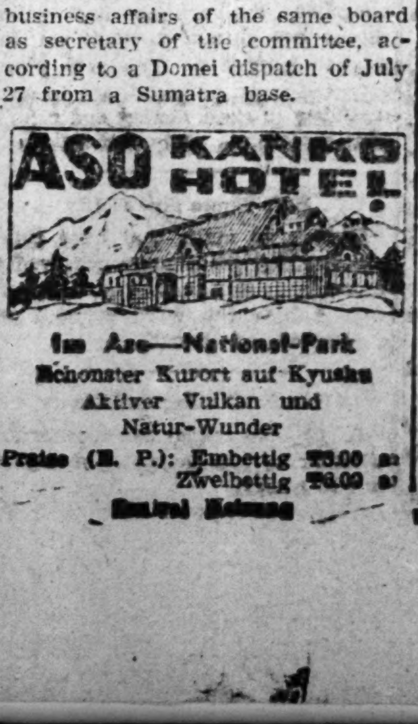
Looking at the list of men in the upper political circles alone, we become conscious of a marked change. Roosevelt, Hitler, Mussolini and Wang Ching-wei have died. Only Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union and Chiang Kai-shek of the Chungking regime remain as before. In Japan, big changes, too, have taken place.

Then, do all things go and never return? And can we not grasp anything in the shifting scene? The answer is yes. From ancient days men of excellence have found an unchanging principle in the changing phenomena, and consciencious statesmen have never neglected their task of placing their countries on firm foundations by means of sound plans. For instance, we are safe in saying that the Greater East Asia Declaration and the Konoye Statement both based on the great cause of the maintenance of the sovereignty of East Asia will never change but with time show added luster. The Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact is a little different from them in purpose, but its spirit should be kept alive.

Upon reflection on the past years we find that since the American landing on Tunisia our statesmen, in their policy of issuing information regarding the international situation, have been too cautious and there are indications that they did not seem to have full confidence in the people. But now, when the international fighting lines have been simplified and the rise or fall of our nation depends on the one forthcoming battle, the situation is acute and the direct method of talk is demanded. This requires no explanation. Thus, the death of the American President, the Cabinet change in Britain and the arrogant and haughty declaration of Potsdam are trivial matters. Our greatest concern is only the big order, simple and direct, from our statesmen for opening the way to victory. We should like especially at this time to expect our statesmen to think with the people, march with the people, fight with the peple and win with the people. Hesitation is never a cause for war victory.

Independence Body Set

As an organ of investigation into matters vital in preparation for independence, the Japanese Military Administration at Sumatra has decided upon the formation of a Preparatory Committee for Independence and announced the appointment on July 25 of the chief of the Central Council Board as chairman of the committee and of the director of business affairs of the same board as secretary of the committee, according to a Domei dispatch of July 27 from a Sumatra base.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SALES OF VICTORY BONDS ENJOY HIGH POPULARITY

Tokyo Citizens Purchase Big Amount; Prize Drawing Set for August 25

It is a fortnight since the appearance for sale on the streets of Japan of "Victory Bonds". With the enhancing possibility of winning ¥100,000 by one of these, the draw for which is set for August 25 at the Hypothec Bank, these bonds are enjoying unprecedented popularity.

Prior to the opening sale on July 16, advance sales orders were accepted at various banks and department stores. The public was so taken by the new bonds that in the department stores alone ¥6,500,000 worth were bought in advance.

The receipt of sales during the initial ten days has been good generally in Japan but Tokyo has loomed way ahead in the volume of sales. In department stores alone, ¥12,000,000 to ¥13,000,000 worth has been consumed by the public while agents in small-sales booths in station compounds and on the streets have netted an average of ¥10,000 per person with a record of ¥300,000 worth of bonds sold by one person.

At first through depopulation by raids and evacuation some doubts were held as to the sales in Tokyo but results have been unexpectedly good. In the brief period of just 10 days the estimated amount of sales has been topped and by August 15, the closing day, 25 per cent of the total amount ¥200,000,000 is expected for Tokyo.

Although the sales in the rural districts in comparison are somewhat lower, the popularity of these "Victory Bonds" among the newly-rising income class of Tokyo and other large cities and industrial towns may be taken as one good sign of anti-inflation.

The Hypothec Bank is of the opinion that over half of the total sum of the bonds will be sold in Tokyo and the other leading cities while through the thorough preliminary preparations in spite of the times the sales have progressed smoothly in distant parts such as Karafuto and Hokkaido so that by closing date the bonds will be practically all sold out.

Even though the holder of these bonds may not be the lucky prize winner, his investment will be made in the National Treasury to be expended on vital war materials for the consummation of war. However, he stands a good chance of winning as one draw out of five will be one of the lucky numbers.

GET BETTER TREATMENT

Capt. Ishibashi and 14 Other Mariners Given Chokunin Rank

In conformity with the regulations issued by the Government on January 20 relative to the treatment of mariners who have faithfully fulfilled their duty in vital marine traffic, a certain number of mariners have already received treatment of the Sonin rank.

In recognition of the long years of meritorious service in marine shipping, the Transportation Ministry announced on July 24 that Captain Tesaichi Ishibashi and 14 others have for the first time been given the treatment of the Chokunin rank.

News and Views

Humanitarians?

The British Air Ministry has loudly declared that there are three stages in the strategical air attack of Japan. Accordingly, they claim that the first step is air control over operational areas; the second step is the crippling of all transportation and communication facilities, and the third is the carrying out of landing operations on all strategic salients.

Furthermore, the British Air Ministry has asserted that the first stage has been completed, and the Allied air raid on Japan is about to enter into the second phase. Their forces claim that they have crushed the main strength of the Japanese fighter planes. And since they have hit Japanese oilfields and refineries as well as air bases, they have assumed that the first stage of their so-called "strategical air attack on Japan" has ended.

Statements such as the one made by the British Air Ministry, however, emanate only from Western minds which believe that airplanes cannot fly without gasoline. On the other hand, the United States military staff does not view the whole situation as lightly as the British Air Ministry. For they well realize that the Japanese air force must still be reckoned with although it remains "as silent as a grave" in the face of American carrier plane activities over the Japanese mainland.

Ideas such as those stated above are the reasons which gave birth to Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew's plan for "psychological warfare" disguised as a revision of the terms of unconditional surrender and President Truman's foreign policy at Potsdam.

Undoubtedly, the plans to revise the unconditional surrender terms were first started in the latter part of May, by 60 persons representing America's educational, press and labor movement circles. These 60 persons—whom the New York Herald Tribune has sarcastically called the "Sixty Humanitarians"—sent a note to President Truman asking him if he was fully conscious of America's proposals concerning everlasting peace. And if so, the President must have in mind the conditions to propose to the Japanese Government which he should elucidate and make known to the world.

These nameless "humanitarians," are attempting to conserve further American blood-shedding by urging their Government to carry on a psychological war. Haunted by the dictatorship administration at the Kremlin, President Truman was hoping to accomplish the same kind of "wishful thinking" at the "Big Three" conference table at Potsdam. According to a Reuters report, however, if Marshal Josef Stalin finds the American Government's "guarantee" satisfactory, America, Britain and the Soviet Union will in all probability act jointly against Japan. Meanwhile, Kremlin will maintain her sphinx-like silence, quite indifferent to the clamorings outside.

Ikeda Succeeds Akinaga

Lieutenant General Sumihisa Ikeda on Saturday was appointed Director-General of the Coordinated Planning Board succeeding Lieutenant General Tsukizo Akinaga, who has resigned, due to a protracted illness. Lieutenant General Akizuki had been in his post since April 16.

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SUMATRA'S AIM TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM REITERATED

Cooperation With Japan Highlights Resolution Adopted By Central Council

Expressing the determination of the 10,000,000 people of Sumatra to gain independence, the Central Council of Sumatra adopted the following resolution at its meeting held on July 26 which clarifies the mission of the Council, according to Domei:

"The Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations which was adopted at the General Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations in November, 1943, is the expression of the will of all the Asiatic peoples, and we Indonesians faithfully uphold it as the manifestation of our ideal. In order to materialize the principles of this declaration, the remaining influences of the Anglo-Americans and the Dutch in this region must be eradicated. For this purpose, the current war must be brought to a successful conclusion. We must play an active role in the war to realize independence for the East Indies and bring about common prosperity in Asia in cooperation with Japan.

"Independence of the East Indies has been promised by the Japanese Empire and preparations are in full swing. The Central Council is an instrument to speed up the preparations for independence. With the aim of recapturing the East Indies so as to relegate them again to the status of colonies, the enemy is planning a counteroffensive. We are well aware of this enemy design. No matter how the enemy may intensify his propaganda offensive, the 10,000,000 people of Sumatra are set to forge straight ahead for the realization of the ideals of all the Asiatic people."

Chosenese Donate Money

In indignation over the enemy blind-bombing of Utsunomiya, Chosenese living in Shiroyama and Kunimoto villages in Tochigi Prefecture launched a campaign whereby a sum of ¥150,000 was collected and immediately contributed to the headquarters of the Utsunomiya Regimental District.

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Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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JAPANESE gentleman, 28, speaks English and German, wants to rent a partly or completely furnished small room, preferably foreign style. Rent below [illegible] per month if possible, within two hours' ride from the center of Tokyo.
Apply Box 176, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
SHIBAURA refrigerator with imported machinery; Nippon Gakki upright piano 85 keys; and radio gramophone, all in perfect condition. Apply E. [illegible] (Swiss), No. 27, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1945

For the Fighting Student

War sees the mobilization of students in all belligerent countries; and Japan is no exception. Not only have the dauntless "Gakuto" marched off to the battlefronts but thousands are on the production front, contributing their bit toward the final victory. Many of the members of the Special Attack Corps are students, intrepid lads in their prime to whom honor, love of country and a worthy death mean more than knowledge, enjoyment of comfort and a meaningless life.

In the wars of history, and especially the last World War, student fighters all over the world have distinguished themselves in battle. Their youth and courage, natural stamina and morale make them the best fighting units anywhere. It is significant that as far as Japan is concerned, the present conflict is the first in which Japanese students have been mobilized on such a large scale. In this respect the use of students in war was in the manner of an experiment; and it is gratifying, indeed, that the crucible is showing that they can stand up under the most devastating fire test.

It must be noted that before the war certain of these very students had been the target of much adverse comment among the more critical elements of Japanese society. Their ways had been marked with the debilitating liberalism of western life; their lair was the tea-room, their school uniform a ticket to slouchy manners, and school itself an excuse to loaf away several years. The war proves that the veneer of such imported mannerisms has worn off; and shorn of that thin coating, the real student has appeared a great lover of his country and a fighter to the core.

The hats of the nation go off to these students. This is the hour of the supreme crisis in the history of a land steeped in valuable and timeless traditions. It is well that these students understand the seriousness of the situation and are willing to lay down their pads and pencils to pick up rifles and tools.

On the other hand, however, no matter how severe the fighting in the south or how intense the bombing of the homeland may become, the education of the younger generation is a problem that is not to be slighted. Conjointly with the direct war effort, the work of the educators must continue side by side; together with the armed conflict, Japan must fight to keep its cultural lead.

It is natural, therefore, that the land which may proudly boast a percentage of literacy unequalled elsewhere has made excellent and sufficient provision for the protection, maintenance and enhancement of education; for it is, in turn, through the promotion of such means that Japan encourages her fighting students to the supreme effort—a far cry from the mercenary "more pay for more effort" principle of the enemy.

In view of the increased gravity of the war situation, various steps have been taken recently to complete the "learn while working" program, which is the aim of the government. The first of these, the Wartime Education Order, saw promulgation during the latter part of May this year, and has been followed by several revolutionary steps designed to enhance the above purpose. Especially noteworthy, for instance, is the Fifth Clause of this new Order, which states that if the need should arise in wartime, it shall be possible in certain cases, by order to be stipulated by the Minister of Education, for a student to receive his certificate of formal completion even if he should not remain the designated period of time in school, or fail to take the required examinations for the course.

The above Order answered a need brought on by the war for a system endowed with higher flexibility and mobility. It must be admitted, for instance, that for some time, official intervention has had the tendency to curb the initiative of Japanese educators, so that some of them were greatly incapacitated without specific instructions from the Education Ministry.

To put teeth into the Wartime Education Order and to cope with the dizzy speed at which conditions are likely to change during war, sweeping reorganizations have been effected in the educational structure of the country. The renovations include, among others, reduction of personnel with a view to simplification of matriculation methods, curricula and the like, and a grant to principals of schools of the right to exercise unprecedented freedom of action in choosing the time and place of their classes. The reforms are conducive to great flexibility and it is to be expected that such measures will enable teachers and principals to continue their work under the most difficult circumstances.

More recently two new bodies have been created to promote even further efficiency in work and proficiency in studies. The one is the Student Corps Working Council, which will be composed of the Vice-Minister and the Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education and other high officials. The other is the Student Corps Direction Headquarters, which will have bureau directors, councillors, permanent secretaries and other officials as members. Both bodies are to be under the direct control of the Education Minister; and they are to cooperate closely with the Student Mobilization Bureau recently created as a wartime addition within the Ministry.

Finally, another step noteworthy in this direction is the institution of superintendents over business affairs in the Imperial universities all over the country. It is to be the duty of these officials to simplify and speed up the routing of office affairs. Appointments to this newly-created post were announced on July 18.

The structural reorganization is now complete. It will allow the students to leave for the fighting front and the factories without a concern as to what their status is going to be during their absence or when they return. Now more than ever before may these students possessing the greatest vitality, boundless strength and unequalled courage fight and work in the noble cause of the present war. They will make an antagonist the most powerful enemy will have to respect.

By Any Other Name

The gentle little lady who had been watching the antics of the Pekingese in the pet shop window came in to price them. "That bitch," said the salesman, pointing, "you can have for $30, or the bitch there for $35." The lady winced perceptibly. "What's the matter, madam," asked the salesman, "aren't you familiar with the term "bitch?'" "Yes," she said haughtily, "but I've never before heard it applied to dogs."

One Way of Looking At It

Harmodius, descended from a long line of noble families, once reviled Iphicrates, a shoemaker's son who had become a general, for his mean birth. Iphicrates replied:

"My nobility begins with me. Yours ends with you."

No Answer

An angry subscriber, having trouble with the telephone, bellowed at an operator, "Am I crazy, or are you?"

"I'm sorry, sir," she replied in her sweetest institutional voice, "but we do not have that information."

A Year Ago Today
July 31, 1944

The Iranian Government ordered its Ambassadors to London, Moscow, Cairo, and Ankara to return home.

* * *

Bomber Units of our Air Force in China smashed the enemy airfields at Liuchow, Tanchuk, and Wuchow, and destroyed 22 enemy planes, besides demolishing the runways and other facilities.

* * *

The enemy finally penetrated the last resisting line of the Japanese on Tinian Island.

TRANSPORTATION STRENGTHENED

Emergency Measure Adopted To Meet Present Situation

It goes without saying that transportation is the nucleus of war production, military tactics, and operations. Seen from the fact that the enemy is now exerting its utmost efforts in destroying Japan's transportation capacity, the need for a measure to strengthen and maintain it from being crippled has become urgent.

At this moment, the emergency measure which the Communications and Transportation Ministry has recently taken with regard to the wartime transportation capacity, needs special mention as being epochal and fit to meet the national demand. This measure could be summarized under two headings: land and marine transportation. The gist of it is as follows:

I. The Maintenance of Railway Transportation

A. The carrying out of emergency transportation.

1. The transportation of foodstuffs, coal and other vital war materials will be increased and speeded up.

2. Together with it, the transportation of machines, tools, etc., of the evacuating firms and factories, and others indispensable for the successful prosecution of the war will be carried out in the order of importance.

3. Since the result of this measure solely depends on an increased transportation ratio per car, the time required for loading and unloading is requested to be as short as possible. In order to obtain this object, the national and student volunteer corps will be mobilized to aid in the rapid loading and unloading of shipping goods.

B. Railway fighting corps will be formed in order to strengthen and increase the transportation capacity.

C. The need for an immediate consolidation of defense.

1. The mobilization of laborers and those engaged in defense works will be strengthened; and special volunteer corps will be appointed and those engaged in defense works will be strengthened; and special volunteer corps will be appointed whose mission is to aid the reopening of chief railway lines whenever damage is caused by enemy raids or other accidents.

2. Materials and supplies required for it will be secured.

3. Labor facilities.

a. Foodstuffs will be distributed and meals will be provided for the staff. The provision of meals will be prepared by corps specifically organized for this purpose. And in order that meals could be had at the time and place required, foodstuffs will be stocked and cooking facilities will be equipped in cars.

b. Aside from using the buildings remaining undamaged in the debris as lodging houses for the personnel, simple houses will be constructed in suitable places. Strong dugouts will also be constructed in order to protect them from raids.

c. Aside from equipping materials for repairs and securing the required number of workers, equipment factories will be made to operate with the machinery department of the ministry so that repair works could be made rapidly.

D. The strengthening of private-owned transportation enterprises.

1. An order whereby public servants, civilians and the military could assist in repairing the railway lines that are important from the point of view of war production and military operation will be realized.

2. Materials and manpower will be secured.

3. Cars will be temporarily accommodated.

II. The Maintenance of Marine Transportation

A. Measures will be taken in order to increase national shipping.

B. Measures will be taken in order to establish the order of operating steam-and-sail-driven boats and to increase the manufacture of this type of boats; fuel and manpower will be secured; and special steps will be taken in order to increase the operating efficiency.

C. The order of harbor operation will be established.

1. Measures will be taken in order to construct dugouts, secure food and other daily necessities for the laborers. Labor will be strictly managed so that sufficient manpower could be maintained for loading and unloading shipping goods.

2. The materials remaining in harbors will be evacuated more speedily.

3. Machines will be mobilized in the order of its importance.

D. The establishment of the order of constructing and repairing wooden ships.

1. Self-supply of materials with the local Inspector General as a unit will be established in constructing and repairing wooden ships.

2. Repairs will be made effectively.

The above is the so-called emergency measure regarding the carrying capacity of wartime Japan with which the transportation authorities are determined to face the impending national crisis.

The thing that needs special mention is the fact that this new emergency measure has given consideration to the mobilization of the national volunteer corps for the purpose of increasing the radio transporation capacity per car and to the formation of a railway fighting corps in order to prepare for the changing situation. Moreover, one cannot overlook the point that private transportation enterprises have come to share in the successful prosecution of the battle of transportation by strong government support; the determination to take urgent measure in shipping and in constructing and repairing wooden ships is fully manifested in the measure.

In short, the Communications and Transportation Ministry attempts to solve the various bottlenecks with regard to wartime transportation at one stroke in order to cope with the transformation of the Japanese mainland into a battlefield. Much is, therefore, expected by its enforcement.

ATTLEE'S VICTORY TERMED POSTWAR WORLD SURPRISE

Labor Victory Said Will Raise Questions on Responsibility For British Foreign Affairs

II

As in 1906 when the Liberals ended 11 years of Conservative Government and held out for a program of ambitious reforms, so once again British opinion has swung toward the radical pole and in favor of change. It is only 53 years since the first Labor M.P. was elected to the House of Commons. At that time the political power in England was divided between the two great parliamentary parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives—a classic example of the working of the two party system. With the end of the First World War, there was an addition to the Liberals in the rise of the Labor Party which introduced some element of confusion in the British parties.

One of the topics being discussed in Britain in recent years is whether the country would adopt a two party or a three party system, a Liberal, Labor and Conservative Party. The present election seems to have settled the matter decisively in favor of the two party system. The Liberals who put 300 candidates into the field only won 11 seats, so for all practical purposes there are only two parties in British politics, the Conservative and Labor. Fifty-three years after the first M.P. entered Parliament, the Labor Party has won so far 12,000,000 votes and 350 seats. The new government in Britain joins those in Australia and New Zealand to make the third Labor government in the British Commonwealth. How it will put into effect its policy remains to be seen.

But the fact should not be overlooked that Bevin, Morrison and Alexander of the Labor Party in the coalition government played a great part in shaping a policy that won the war. They will guide the first stages of Britain's reconstruction program. They are men who have behind them five years of recent experience of administration and this factor is another guarantee of the continuity in following a war policy which has already been stressed by the Labor Party's leader.

(End)

Definition of Golf

Golf is a game in which a ball one and a half inches in diameter is placed on a ball 8,000 miles in diameter. The object is to hit the small ball but not the larger.

* * *

The streamlining of planes has been so developed that the wind resistance of a single-engine pursuit machine, at any speed, is no greater than that of a flat plate 22 inches square.

* * *

Many of the pipes of manual organs visible to audiences in churches, auditoriums and other places are dummies, installed for display purposes. The real pipes, made of wood or metal, are in such a variety of sizes, shapes and groups that they have to be concealed.

Soft Times Are Going

It isn't so much that hard times are coming; the change observed is mostly soft times going . . . . Every time I hear the word sugar I get a lump-in my throat.

Caught Coming and Going

A disciple once asked Socrates whether it was better to marry or not to marry.

"Whichever you do," replied Socrates, "you will regret it."

THE WORLD AND BUSHIDO

Japan's Moral Code Disseminated Through Literature

By KI KIMURA

I

Perhaps the thing which astonished Japanese most was the recent disposal plan as adopted and executed against beaten Germany by America and Britain. To the Japanese mind imbued with the lofty ideal of Bushido we cannot quite comprehend, let alone imitate, the barbarian and brutal disposition imposed upon the conquered nation by the strong powers of the world, not only tying Germany's hands and feet so that she will be unable ever to rise again but also depriving the people of all essential food and thus forcing them to starvation!

Heretofore we believed that all cruel acts committed by the Americans such as the lynching of Negroes and the discriminatory acts against Chinese and Japanese were based principally upon their instinctive racial hatred and prejudice. But now we are convinced that this feeling of superiority of the white race over the colored race was not all that motivated their barbarous deeds. They are administering the same inhuman treatment to their white brothers and sisters! By instinct they are brutal and cold-blooded!

In Japan there is an old saying that once a hunted bird flies into the hunter's bosom he does not capture it. Truly Germany is that hounded bird, deprived of its beak, with its wings all broken and with no strength left to fly about, it literally had to fly into the bosom of the hunter.

The Japanese would never have administered such brutality to the defeated foe. Reflect back to the Russo-Japanese War. When General Stoessel of the Russian Army, after a heroic stand of over half a year during which time his weapons were demolished and ammunition exhausted, finally informed General Nogi of the surrender of the fort, what was the first thing General Nogi did at that time?

When General Nogi learned that the city of Ryojun sadly lacked food and that the scarcity of fresh vegetables had caused scurvy to break out all over the city, he immediately sent carloads of foodstuffs especially fresh greens, thus surprising and bringing happiness to the defeated Russian troops! This is the true spirit of Bushido.

It is now widely known among Europeans and Americans that there exists in Japan a distinguished moral code known as Bushido, the way of all Samurais as well as the people in general. This Bushido found its way into foreign soil in two ways: one, through the deep impression received from "Chushingura" or the bravery of the 47 ronins, the loyal and sacrificing spirit of which seemed to impress their minds the most and the other, through theory and reasoning on their part as taught by such an outstanding book as "Bushido", written by Dr. Inazo Nitobe, undisputed authority on the subject.

Forty-Seven Ronins

Then how did the Occidentals learn of the historical episode of the 47 ronins?

It so happened that the Dutch merchants residing on Deshima Island off the coast of Nagasaki who made it their custom to come up to Tokyo annually accidentally stopped at an inn in Tokyo which happened to be the habitual stop-over inn of Yoshio Oishi, the leader of the 47 ronins. So the story of the revenge of the 47 ronins of their master, Lord Asano, which just took place, was told by the keeper of the inn to these Dutch merchants who, awed and inspired by the episode, in turn repeated the tale upon their return to their home country. It is said that this was the first time that the Europeans heard of the tale. Although it is presumed that such was the beginning of the circulation of the news there exists no literary proof to substantiate this fact.

Through numerous literature, we learn that immediately upon the opening of Japan to foreign trade, an English consulate secretary by the name of Mitford arrived in Japan. He was an apt linguist and within a year or so he mastered the Japanese language, considered as the most difficult language in the world, and soon he was able to read all outstanding Japanese literature at will. Thus he introduced many tales and traditions of old Japan to England's leading newspapers and magazines. "The Forty-Seven Ronins" appeared in one of his articles which was published in The Fortnightly Review of London in 1870. Incidentally all these publications were later bound into one volume and captioned under the title "Tales of Old Japan".

This volume was widely read and the first edition was treasured by all European book lovers as rare collections. It is interesting to note here that Robert Louis Stevenson, the famous author of "The Treasure Island" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde", also read this volume for in one of his collections entitled "Books Which Have Influenced Me" he wrote the following comment:

". . . . . .and Mitford's 'Tales of Old Japan' wherein I learned for the first time the proper attitude of any rational man to his country's laws—a secret found, and kept, in the Asiatic islands", and further in his essay "Two Japanese Romances" he commented "The story of the 47 ronins, the gem of M. Mistford's collections . . .". From the foregoing comments we can readily see how he valued and treasured "The Tale of the 47 Ronins", and perhaps from this book his interest for things Japanese must have been aroused. What other writings on the 47 ronins he could get hold of he read absorbingly and made the following comment:

"Here are two illustrated Japanese romances, one, 'Chushingura', or 'The Loyal League', translated into English by Mr. Dickins; the other, "Les Fideles Ronins", rendered into French by M. Gausseron from the American editions of Messrs. Grecy and Schinichiro Saito".

'Iroha-Bunko'

This book by Frederick Victor Dickins, which was so extensively commented upon by Stevenson, was first published in Yokohama and in 1910 the Gowans and Cray Publishing Co. of Glasgow issued a revised edition of this book. Mitford's collections summed up the essential facts to the point and even Dickins made the following comment: "Forty Seven Ronins . . . . has been so pleasantly told by Mr. Mitford in his admirable 'Tales of Old Japan'." Therefore he saw no necessity of going into the historical details and merely devoted himself to the translation based upon the Joruri drama "Kana-Tehon Chushingura". Stevenson got hold of the first issue of this translation which was published in Yokohama and thoroughly studied the contents.

Furthermore, Stevenson made brief comment upon the American edition of a translation which he had previously read in French. This was an abridged translation of "Iroha-Bunko" which was written by a famous novelist of the Yedo period named Shunsui Tamenaga. There is an interesting story regarding Shinichiro Saito who helped gather the data for this work. He was one of the first graduates of the Tokyo Imperial University, a classmate of Jutaro Komura, the head of the Japanese Peace Mission at Portsmouth at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. In the 8th year of Meiji (1875) he was ordered to go to America together with Komura as a government student to study the conditions there.

While in America he was so pressed for funds that in order to relieve his embarassed financial condition he undertook to translate the "Iroha-Bunko" which, at that time, was the most popular and widely read novel in Japan. When he completed the work, he showed it to his friend Edward Grecy. This man Grecy, by the way, once came to Japan when Lord Elgin was the Minister to Japan and as he possessed an absorbing interest in this newly-opened Empire of the East he immediately took fancy to Saito's work under extended a helping hand to its editing. They published the work under joint authorship. This was in the 12th year of Meiji (1879).

It is difficult to tell the exact number of readers of this unique tale of the Orient but there were definitely two persons who were quite impressed by this book—just two individuals but for their contributions to literary circles later on it was far better than a million unimpressed readers.

One of them was a young American by the name of Theodore Roosevelt. It would not be necessary to mention that 20 years after he read this book he became the 26th President of the United States. The other was no other than the previously mentioned famous novelist, R. L. Stevenson. As a matter of fact what Stevenson read was not the original English translation but the French rendition of the same work, as his comment testifies. The completed work, under the joint authorship of Grecy and Saito, crossed the Atlantic to France where it was retranslated into French and it was this French rendition which Stevenson had read and for which he paid a high tribute for the unique and absorbing romance which this tale unfolded. He comments in part:

"It is a case of competition of duties, and the continued triumph of the superior duty, the duty to the clan, that the tale has been considered by the writers. Our duties here in England weaken as they get further from the hearth, until patriotism is but a fitful and tepid consideration, and honesty to the State a stretch of Quixotry. To these Japanese, on the other hand, the Clan came before the family; . . ."

True to his greatness this famed author seemed to fully grasp the idea that to the Japanese samurai loyalty to the clan came before himself or his family. Truly the moral beauty of this work rivalled that of Victor Hugo and the absorbingly fascinating angle perhaps surpassed the works of Alexander Dumas. Observe, for instance, the following comment:

"This moral air and variations which faintly reminds us of the elaborate method of such a book as 'Quatre-Vingt-Treize' and the manner of Dumas had been more suitable in such a case than the manner of Hugo."

the famed author introduced the joint-authored translation work to the world on the par with that of Victor Hugo or Alexander Dumas perhaps did more to publicize the tale of the 47 ronins to the general reading public than any other means.

Influence on Roosevelt

To come back to Theodore Roosevelt; what was the possible effect of this work upon the sensitive mind of Roosevelt when he finished reading it? To the vibrant adventure-seeking youth this fascinating tale—nay the actual historical incident—must have aroused his enthusiasm, and his growing interest for Japan and things Japanese knew no bounds. For ever since then he read all literature available pertaining to Japan and things Japanese and from them he learned that in Japan there exists a moral code called Bushido, a noble way of knighthood, which could not be found anywhere in the world. He therefore hired an instructor from one of the Japanese residents abroad and from him he learned Judo—the art of self-defense.

All this paved the way for his profound admiration of Japan and, as it turned out, at the Portsmouth Peace Conference between Russia and Japan he played a vital role in thoroughly preparing the detailed peace terms far in advance and did all he could in his vested powers to turn the tables in favor of Japan. Just to give an example of his efforts, as the American Ambassador to Russia at that time happened to show a pro-Russian tendency and fearing that this might injure the interest of Japan at the Peace Conference, he immediately replaced him with a more pro-Japanese inclined ambassador.

"I did so much for Japan at the Peace Conference that I felt as though I was a messenger boy of Japan's Foreign Office at that time," so confessed Roosevelt in one of his recollections.

Jutaro Komura, the head of Japan's Peace Commission, was so moved by Roosevelt's efforts at the Conference that he paid a formal visit to the President's mansion to thank him officially on behalf of Japan. He then asked of the President, "Your Excellency, why do you show so much good-will to Japan?", to which Roosevelt answered, smilingly, "Do you want to know the secret? Well, then come here and, I'll show you something." He then led the Envoy to his private study and pulling a small book from the shelf, he pointed out and said:

"This is the secret which gave me such an inspiration and admiration for your country!"

(To Be Concluded)

SALT PRODUCTION

Most Suitable Methods for Present Needs Studied

By KENKICHI ISHIYAMA

III

We shall next take up the methods of salt manufacturing that do not require either coal or electricity. The following are three such methods:

1. Salt manufacturing by means of hotsprings.
2. Salt manufacturing by means of surplus or waste heat.
3. Salt manufacturing by means of refrigeration.

The first method may be divided into the following two methods:

1. The method in which hotspring water is utilized as raw material.
2. The method in which hotsprings are utilized as a source of heating.

Hotsprings are utilized as raw material when they contain much salt element. We have only one such hotspring in this country at Wakura in Noto Province, the percentage of salt contained being 11 per cent. We may say that this is not a hotspring but hot salt water. This salt water is evaporized into salt. Usually coal is used in this process but when the hotspring is abundant, it may be utilized as fuel.

When a hotspring is utilized as a fuel it is necessary that (1) such hot spring should be located at a sea shore and (2) it must be of a considerable high temperature. The following hotsprings are qualified in this respect: Senami hotspring in Niigata Prefecture, Kohama hotspring in Nagasaki Prefecture, Tobetsu hotspring in Hokkaido, Beppu hotspring in Oita Prefecture, Ishuku hotspring in Kagoshima Prefecture and Unazuki hotspring in Toyama Prefecture. Both the Unazuki hotspring in Toyama Prefecture and the Tobetsu hotspring in Hokkaido are a little too far situated from the seashore.

We shall now take up salt manufacturing by use of surplus heat and waste heat. Usually there exists much surplus or waste heat in the factories dealing with heat. If such heat is utilized in the manufacturing of salt, there will be much economy. Examples may be found in the following plants:

1. Ceramic factories.
2. Coke manufacturing plants.
3. Heat escaping from the chimneys of factories located by the seashore.
4. The refrigeration equipment of condensers installed in electric generating plants (waste heat).
5. Slags from furnaces (waste heat).
6. Escaping gas from rotary iron manufacturing furnaces (waste heat).
7. Others.

If such surplus or waste heat is utilized, considerable production of salt will be carried out even when sea water is utilized directly. The amount of output at one place may be small but their aggregation will become much. This method does not require any new equipment so the State should require such plants to carry on salt manufacturing on a coercive basis.

Salt manufacturing by means of refrigeration is the making of salt by freezing sea water instead of heating it as in the case of steam evaporation method.

When sea water is frozen, only the water element is frozen and salt water remains unfrozen. In order to freeze one kilogram of water, one needs only take away 80 kilogram of calories from it. This is only one-seventh of the amount of the case of evaporation. This is the main point.

The chief defect of this method, however, lies in the fact that while at first water and salt water is separated, both begin to freeze at a certain point. It is a difficult task to adjust this point. Sometimes, it will take too much time in this adjustment so that there will be no economy in an attempt at economy. Moreover, while there will be very little expense involved in cold places like northern Hokkaido or Karafuto, further study will be required for places where the expense of freezing is high.

Salt Manufactories

I have explained the various methods of salt manufacturing that may be adopted during a period of emergency. Lastly, I wish to point out the fact that at present salt manufactories are unbalancedly located. In the following seven prefectures the great majority of our salt manufacturing plants are located:

Prefecture	Output Permitted (Ton)
Kagawa	180,112
Tokushima	58,413
Ehime	36,570
Total for Shikoku	275,095
Hyogo	99,835
Yamaguchi	79,788
Okayama	57,524
Hiroshima	54,552
Total for Inland Sea	291,699
Grand Total	566,794

The grand total output for these seven prefectures which is 566,794 tons is 92 per cent of the total amount of salt permitted to be manufactured. There are seven or eight other prefectures that are producing salt while some 30 prefectures are not producing salt at all. There is almost no salt production in the Hokuriku, Kanto, Sanin and Hokkaido districts. Very little is produced in the Tohoku and Kyushu districts.

In view of the increasing probability of the landing operation on our mainland by the enemy, salt production on a regional basis has become necessary and each district must maintain its own supply of salt. Now, there are many places which have neither salt manufactories nor coal, and it is a matter of primary importance that electric salt manufacturing plants should be established without delay.

I propose that about 20 such plants should be established in the following places:

1. In the whole district of Hokkaido.
2. On the Japanese Sea coast of the Tohoku district.
3. In some part of the Kanto district.
4. In the whole district of Sanin.

Supposing the annual output of each of these is to be approximately 5,000 tons, the total annual production will be about 100,000 tons. For this output, an electric power of 2,500 kilowatts per factory or the total of 50,000 kilowatts will be roughly sufficient. An estimate of 70,000 kilowatts will be highly sufficient.

The establishment of electric salt manufactories should be given primary consideration, followed by the establishment of salt manufactories by means of coal. Further consideration should be given to the utilization of hotsprings, surplus and waste heat and idle industrial establishments.

My Plans

In order to carry out the plans I have set forth it will require several tons of iron materials and about one half that amount of copper for the purpose of manufacturing vacuum steam boilers, gas compressors, electric motors, pumps, iron tubes, etc. (Copper may be substituted by iron). As to the supply of such materials as electric motors, pumps and iron tubes, endeavors should be made to utilize idle ones as far as possible, while cement and lumber may be used as substitutes for iron. However, considerable material will be required for the manufacturing of vacuum steam boilers and gas compressors.

One may think my plans are impracticable because of the difficulty of securing the needed materials for their realization. On the other hand, it is absolutely clear that without salt the life of mankind will be impossible and death will be its inevitable result. Salt together with rice is the basis of our war potential; these should be given priority as wartime necessities.

Furthermore, salt production at present is territorially unbalanced. The prevailing system has its big defect in its absence of regional production. Salt production according to new ideas has become a matter of absolute necessity.

(End)